





Programs for the Handicapped

CLEARINGHOUSE ON THE HANDICAPPED

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Programs Serving the Handicapped**

IYDP Outstanding Agency Awards

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To Blind Persons**

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Address editorial and subscription inquiries to:

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Office of Information and Resources for the Handicapped
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Washington, D.C. 20202
Telephone: (202) 245-0080

Federal Assistance for Programs Serving the Handicapped

On December 16, 1981, the President signed the continuing resolution which keeps the Federal Government and the programs it administers funded until March 1982. This funding level could change before the expiration date of March 31, if Congress writes appropriation bill(s) acceptable to the President. What happens after March 31 is anybody's guess since Congress could issue another continuing resolution or could enact appropriation bill(s) for the remainder of fiscal year 1982.

In view of these uncertainties, the Clearinghouse on the Handicapped will not publish a 1982 edition of *Federal Assistance for Programs Serving the Handicapped*, but will supply you with current information in *Programs for the Handicapped*.

In the following are budget levels for the most important programs serving the handicapped as they emerged from the latest continuing resolution. These funding levels differ from those reported in *Programs for the Handicapped*, July/August 1982 (#4) dealing with the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981. The figures quoted from that Act were authorizations, not appropriations for programs, and spell out the maximum allowable under the law but not the actual appropriations. The new figures incorporate the 4% cut across all programs which the President requested.

Although the funding levels differ from those reported from the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act, the new service delivery pattern as expressed in the block grants is the same as previously reported.

All programs are listed under their titles and with their OMB catalog numbers for easy identification in the Office of Management and Budget's *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance* or a previous edition of *Federal Assistance for Programs Serving the Handicapped*. Addresses and verified phone numbers (as of January 1982) are provided if you want to obtain further information.

Categorically Funded Programs

Education for the Handicapped Programs:

Mail inquiries about these programs should be addressed with the program title and division, to: Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, U.S. De-

84.027—**Preschool Incentive Grants** (Part B, Sec. 6191), Division of Assistance to States, telephone: (202) 245-9405.

Funding: \$24,000,000

84.025—**Handicapped Innovative Programs—Deaf-Blind Centers** (Centers and Services for Deaf-Blind Children) Division of Assistance to States, telephone: (202) 472-2535.

Funding: \$15,360,000

84.086—**Handicapped Innovative Programs—Programs for Severely Handicapped Children and Youth**, Division of Innovation and Development, telephone: (202) 472-2535.

Funding: \$2,880,000

84.024—**Handicapped Early Childhood Assistance** (Early Education Program) Division of Innovation and Development, telephone: (202) 245-9722.

Funding: \$9,600,000

84.078—**Regional Education Programs for Deaf and Other Handicapped Persons** (Regional Education Program) Division of Innovation and Development, telephone: (202) 245-9722.

Funding: \$2,832,000

84.023—**Handicapped Research and Demonstration**, Division of Innovation and Development, telephone: (202) 245-2275.

Funding: \$7,200,000

84.026—**Handicapped Media Services and Captioned Films** (Media Materials and Technology for the Handicapped), Division of Educational Services, telephone: (202) 472-4640.

Funding: \$11,520,000

84.028—**Handicapped Regional Resource Centers**, Division of Educational Services, telephone: (202) 472-4650.

Funding: \$2,880,000

84.030—**Handicapped Teachers Recruitment and Information**, Division of Personnel Preparation, telephone: (202) 245-2326.

Funding: \$720,000

Programs:

Mail inquiries about the **next four** programs should be addressed to the Rehabilitation Services Administration, with the division shown, 3106 Switzer Building, 330 C Street, S.W., Washington, DC 20202.

84.126—Rehabilitation Services and Facilities (Basic Support Program), Division of Program Administration, telephone: (202) 245-0546.
Funding: \$863,040,000

84.128—Rehabilitation Services and Facilities Special Projects (Rehabilitation Services Projects), Division of Educational Research and Improvement, telephone: (202) 245-8804.
Funding: \$23,894,000

84.132—Centers for Independent Living, Division of Special Projects, telephone: (202) 245-0890.
Funding: \$17,280,000

84.129—Rehabilitation Training, Division of Manpower Development, telephone: (202) 245-0076.
Funding: \$19,200,000

84.133—National Institute of Handicapped Research, Room 3511 Switzer Building, Washington, DC 20202, telephone: (202) 245-0565.
Funding: \$28,560,000

Catalog number not assigned—**National Council on the Handicapped**, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Room 3119 Switzer Building, 330 C Street, S.W., Washington, DC 20202, telephone: (202) 245-3499.
Funding: \$197,000

The following two programs are administered by the Social Security Administration with monies provided from funds under the Social Security Act. States will be reimbursed for the reasonable and necessary costs of vocational rehabilitation services which result in performance of substantial gainful activity which lasts for a continuous period of nine months. In any state which is unwilling to participate or does not have a plan which meets the requirements, the Commissioner of Social Security may provide such services by agreement or contract with other public or private agencies, organizations, institutions, or individuals.

84.127—Vocational Rehabilitation Services—Social Security Income Beneficiaries.

84.131—Vocational Rehabilitation Services for Supplementary Security Income Beneficiaries.

Veterans Administration Programs (addresses in text):

64.006—Rehabilitative Research (Prosthetics), Information contact: Rehabilitation Engineering Research and

Forces, information contact: Veterans Administration, Washington, DC 20420, telephone: (202) 389-3609.
Funding: \$16,800,000

64.116—Vocational Rehabilitation for Disabled Veterans, information contact: Veterans Administration, Washington, DC 20420, telephone: (202) 389-3609.
Funding: \$116,600,000

Developmental Disabilities Programs:

Mail inquiries about the following programs should be addressed to the Administration on Developmental Disabilities, Department of Health and Human Services, 330 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, DC 20201. Room and telephone numbers are included below.

13.630—Developmental Disabilities Basic Support and Advocacy Grants, Room 3643 HHS North Building, telephone: (202) 472-7216.
Funding: \$51,293,000

13.631—Developmental Disabilities Special Projects, Room 3644 HHS North Building, telephone: (202) 472-7213.
Funding: \$2,400,000

13.632—Developmental Disabilities University Affiliated Facilities, Room 3166-I HHS North Building, telephone: (202) 472-7213.
Funding: \$5,040,000

Other categorically funded programs:

59.021—Handicapped Assistance Loans (HAL-1 and HAL-2), Small Business Administration, 1441 L Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20416, telephone: (202) 653-6570.
Funding: \$15,000,000

14.157—Housing for the Elderly or Handicapped, Information contact: Elderly, Cooperative and Health Facilities Division, Office of Multifamily Housing Development, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, DC 20410, telephone: (202) 755-6142.
Funding: \$830,000,000

13.714—Medical Assistance Program (Medicaid, Title XIX), Interim published regulations (September 30, 1981) provide for a 3% reduction in the federal share of Medicaid. States can obtain some relief from the 3% reduction if they operate a qualified hospital cost review program, the state is experiencing an unemployment rate exceeding 150 percent of the national average and/or the state can demonstrate recoveries from fraud and abuse, and during FY 1982 only, third party recoveries which equal at least one percent of the total federal payments received by the state during that quarter. For each condition, a state could redeem one percent of the 3% reduction in federal payments.

A list of the categorical grants which have been consolidated into block grants appears below. States may use the funds to provide any service which was authorized under prior legislation. Title XVII of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act spells out some rules and procedures governing block grants in general. Each state will prepare a report on the proposed use of block grant funds received by that state including (a) a statement of goals and objectives, (2) information on the types of activities to be supported and geographic areas to be served, and (3) the criteria and methods established for the distribution of the funds, including details on how the distribution of funds will be targeted on the basis of need to achieve the purposes of the block grant funds.

The report prepared by a state will be made public within the state on a timely basis and in a way which facilitates comments from interested local governments and persons. No state may receive block grants for any fiscal year until the state has conducted a public hearing, after adequate public notice, on the use and distribution of the funds proposed by the state in the report.

The Comptroller General will have access to any books, accounts, records, or other documents related to the funds, assistance or programs, that are in the possession or control of states and their political subdivisions, or any of the grantees of the states or political subdivisions. Financial and compliance audits of any block grant funds which the state receives will be conducted every two year period beginning October 1, 1981.

Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant Program:

13.211—Crippled Children's Services
13.231—Maternal and Child Health Research (Child Health Research Program)
13.232—Maternal and Child Health Services
13.233—Maternal and Child Health Training
13.266—Childhood Lead-based Paint Poisoning Prevention
13.890—Genetic Diseases Testing and Counseling Services
13.292—Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Information and Counseling Program
13.296—Comprehensive Hemophilia Diagnostic and Treatment Centers
Total funding: \$347,520,000

purpose of carrying out (including grants, contracts or otherwise) special projects of regional or national significance, training and research, and for the funding of genetic disease testing, counseling and information development and dissemination programs, and of comprehensive hemophilia diagnostic and treatment centers.

Requests for further information should be directed to the State Health Department.

Social Services Block Grant Program:

13.642—Social Services for Low Income and Public Assistance Recipients (Social Services under Title XX)
13.645—Child Welfare Services—State Grants
13.644—Special Services Training Grants—Title XX Authorization
Total funding: \$2,400,000,000

States may transfer 10% of their allotments to block grants for support of health services, health promotion and disease prevention, or low income energy assistance (or any combination of these activities).

Requests for further information should be directed to the state agency which administered title XX or the Governor's Office.

Alcohol and Drug Abuse and Mental Health Services Block Grant Program:

13.295—Community Mental Health Centers—Comprehensive Services Support
13.275—Drug Abuse Prevention Program
13.269—Drug Abuse Prevention Formula Programs
13.252—Alcoholism Treatment and Rehabilitation/Occupational Alcoholism Services Programs
Total funding: \$428,000,000

States agree to use no less than 35% of their allotment for programs and activities related to alcoholism and alcohol abuse, no less than 35% for drug abuse related programs, and that the federal money will be used to supplement and increase the level of state or local funds, not supplant such funds.

Requests for further information should be directed to the Governor's Office which will forward the requests to the department handling the funds.

For more information on block grants and addresses of groups in the states which have formed coalitions to deal with block grant issues, contact the Human Services Information Center, 1408 N. Fillmore Street, Suite 7, Arlington, VA 22201, telephone: (703) 527-1634.

IYDP Outstanding Agency Awards

Five Federal agencies have been designated to receive the "IYDP Outstanding Agency Award" for exemplary achievement during the International Year of Disabled Persons, 1981.

The Federal Interagency Committee for IYDP announced that the Social Security Administration, Department of the Interior, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Housing and Urban Development, and Veterans Administration are the winners.

The Federal Agencies were evaluated on the basis of IYDP criteria which included affirmative action, prevention, rehabilitation, demonstration projects, expanded awareness, research, and program accessibility.

The judges' consideration also included field and headquarters activities, internal and external analysis of programs of and for disabled people and the quality of activities that involved the internal community. Long-term impact on agency programs and innovation in preventing IYDP objectives were important areas in the judging. In selecting the winning agencies the judges' decisions were based on the established criteria and the additional unique or unusual accomplishments that resulted.

For example, at the beginning of IYDP 1981, the Social Security Administration had 267 district offices which were inaccessible and at the end of 1981, all but 10 were totally barrier-free. The Commissioner of Social Security signed a decision memorandum on July 31, 1981 making it possible for otherwise qualified blind persons to train for and be appointed to GS-10 Claims Representative positions.

The Department of Interior and its many bureaus engaged in IYDP activity at all levels. The National Park Service conducted an extensive survey on accessibility for the disabled at all National Parks and increased interpretation services for the hearing-impaired in conferences, meetings and events. Interior's outreach activity was broadened to include vast areas beyond the continental limits of the Nation. IYDP activities were conducted throughout the Pacific Trust Territories. The Governors of Guam and the Virgin Islands issued IYDP Proclamations. Para-Olympic events were carried on in many of the Territories during 1981.

The Food and Drug Administration developed a series of demonstration projects during the International Year, which focused on the concerns of handicapped

and community groups, embassy officials, other Federal agencies, educational institutions and private industry. Similar events were conducted at field installations throughout the country.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development has been a leader in the planning and execution of programs and activities for the International Year. It established headquarters and Regional Committees and appointed coordinators in 10 Regional and 40 area offices to plan IYDP events. Throughout HUD, October was "IYDP Month" and special observances were presented in offices around the country. HUD began an exhaustive redevelopment of disability policy in 1981. During FY 1982, HUD is committed to improving the accuracy of internal data on occupancy of housing by the disabled.

The Veterans Administration received reports from 146 medical centers and 53 regional offices and compiled a total of 6,552 activities during the first eight months of the International Year. The Veterans Administration also registered 1,375 demonstration projects and 1,284 prevention and rehabilitation projects. In the accessibility category, the Veterans Administration accomplished 466 individual activities. Awareness scored 2,306 individual IYDP activities completed throughout the United States.

The observance of the International Year has increased the awareness of federal employees and the public. The international activity will have a lasting impact on assisting people with disabilities.

Severely Disabled Women In the Federal Work Force

In conjunction with the International Year of Disabled Persons, an analysis of employment characteristics of severely handicapped women in the Federal civilian work force was done by the Office of Affirmative Employment Programs in the Office of Personnel Management. The statistics were derived from a voluntary, self-identification of handicapped status data collection system implemented in 1977. The study covered those Federally employed women who had voluntarily self-identified a severe disability as of December 1980.

At that time, over 5,500 women were reported as severely disabled which represented 31 percent of all severely handicapped employees (17,800 out of 131,700 handicapped employees in a work force of 1,823,700 Federal employees not including postal workers). Sixty percent of the severely disabled women had clerical

NLS Research Improves Library Services To Blind Persons

Paperless braille, flexible discs, speech compression, and voice indexing—Is this science fiction jargon? Not at all. These terms signify the latest developments in library services for disabled persons, provided by the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS). These and other sophisticated technological developments promise to make these services more and more versatile and usable. The heavy unwieldy talking-book record players and the large cumbersome discs with which the program was started have given way to lighter machines and records that are thin, lightweight, and contain more reading material. Super-long-playing cassette-recorded books are now available, with each tape containing up to six hours of reading material. Advances in braille technology have lagged a little behind, but they're coming too.

NLS administers a free national library program of braille and recorded materials for individuals not able to read standard printed materials due to visual or other impairments. With the cooperation of authors and publishers who grant permission to use copyrighted works, NLS selects and produces full-length books and magazines in braille, and on recorded discs and cassettes. Reading materials and playback machines for recorded books are provided to individuals at no charge through a cooperating network of 56 regional and more than 100 subregional (local) libraries. Reading materials are sent to borrowers and returned to libraries by postage free mail.

The number of persons using this service and the quantity of materials dispersed have risen steadily over the years, with statistics for Fiscal Year 1980 reporting a readership of 792,980 and a circulation of 16.9 million braille and recorded books.

The program was initiated in 1931 with the signing into law of the Pratt-Smoot Act by President Herbert Hoover. This act authorized the Library of Congress to provide books to blind adults (services to other physically handicapped non-print-reading persons were not authorized until 1966).

One of the major factors that has contributed to the program's ability to serve more people with more materials has been the numerous technical advances in the quality of library materials made possible by the research and development (R and D) efforts of NLS, and those of other agencies serving the blind and handi-

capable satisfactory reproduction of speech in the least possible space. These changes were significant departures from records available for home use at that time.

Talking book record players were developed by the American Foundation for the Blind (AFB), which raised funds and created a production facility for this purpose. The machines cost between \$35 and \$40, a large sum in those days, and were purchased by blind individuals or provided for them by interested friends or community groups.

A year later, funds were made available by President Franklin Roosevelt for the Works Progress Administration (WPA) to construct the machines, which became the property of the Library of Congress. The WPA continued to produce machines for loan for the NLS program until 1942, when World War II halted production of materials not essential to the war effort.

In 1947, Congress appropriated funds to allow the Library of Congress to purchase machines produced according to its specifications. Since that time, the program has been fully responsible for the machines available to readers, and has continued to improve the discs, needles, mailing containers, earphones, and other equipment and accessories for reproduction, distribution and ease of use of its recorded books and magazines.

The basic RPM 33 $\frac{1}{3}$, 12-inch talking book record remained virtually unchanged until 1950, when speeds of RPM 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ and RPM 8 $\frac{1}{3}$ were first tested for recording more reading material on fewer discs. The disc size was reduced to 10 inches for convenience of handling and storing. Conversion to the slower speeds took place in the 60's and early 70's. Today, all rigid discs are produced at RPM 8 $\frac{1}{3}$ and play up to 88 minutes per side.

In 1968, "flexible discs" were used for the first time. These pliable recordings, which are much thinner and lighter than the hard rigid records, are cheaper to produce and can be made available much more quickly. At present, almost all of the more than 30 recorded magazines now circulated quickly and directly to readers are produced on flexible discs. This format is also used for books such as best sellers, whenever a large and immediate demand is anticipated.

Concurrent with making improvements in talking book machines and discs, NLS began testing the feasibility

Today, more books are produced on cassette than in any other format. Cassette books are now recorded and played back at one-half of their former speed, with each four-track tape containing about six hours of reading material.

Since 1977, a single machine for playing both discs and cassettes has been under development at NLS. Test models are now being evaluated by a group of patrons. This machine is planned as one of a family of machines to be made available to patrons, depending upon individual preference and usage.

Henry Parls, chief of the NLS Materials Development Division, identifies the direction of future developments to be in three key areas: portability, reliability, and ease of operation. The key to achieving these goals is through the use of microprocessors—computer chips containing large-scale integrated circuits. "They have a tremendous capacity for handling complicated things," Mr. Parls says. "They are inexpensive and occupy almost no space. The question now is not developing new technology; microprocessor technology is already ahead of the practical applications. We have to develop computer programs to apply the components that industry has to offer to our machines."

Present research efforts into other areas which will increase the quality of talking book services include: the development of breath-switching and other remote control devices to increase the usability of playback equipment by the severely handicapped; the development of speech compression devices for installation into new cassette players, which will allow patrons to increase or decrease reading speed without a change in the voice pitch; and a fast accurate information-retrieval system known as "voice-indexing" for use in the cassette format.

Voice-indexing is a technique that uses key index words to help readers quickly locate specific information previously recorded on the cassette. In this process, index words are audible and understandable when the cassette is played in the fast-forward mode (it is normally impossible to understand any speech when cassettes are played at such high speeds). When the desired index word is located at fast speed, the reader returns the tape to the normal playing speed to hear the full entry designated by the key word.

Three voice-indexed books have been produced thus far by NLS: *Access National Parks: A Guide for Handicapped Visitors*, in 1979; *Cooking for Myself*, in 1980; and *Everyone's Money Book*, in 1981. These books prove that the technology worked, and helped to refine narration techniques, which must be precise in timing and accurate in speech.

At present, the 55,000-entry *Concise Heritage Diction-*

ary in need, is worth mentioning. Jan Little, a blind American citizen living in a remote area of Brazil, wrote the NLS stating that she would like to receive recorded materials, though indicating at the same time that this would not be possible because there was no electricity in her area.

The NLS Materials Development Section responded to the challenge by developing a solar panel that could operate a cassette player in direct sunlight, or recharge its batteries for use at another time. The development of this light-weight, heavy-duty panel was a low-cost project that did not involve new technology. Instead, it adapted materials already available commercially for the special needs of a patron in a location where reading materials were scarce and precious.

An article in a recent NLS publication discussing this new development elicited requests from additional patrons and ideas from network librarians about how these panels could be used. As a result, about 200 solar panels are now being produced for the NLS by Gauthier Industries in Rochester, Minnesota. They will be available through cooperating libraries for long-term loan to people living in remote areas, and for short-term use by campers and others going into places without electricity.

Another major service of the Library of Congress program is the provision of books and magazines in braille format. Although refinements have been made in already-existing technology for the production of braille, technical advances in this area have not kept pace over the years with those associated with recorded materials. Braille materials are still quite expensive to produce, and require large amounts of storage space. However, NLS has recently mobilized research and development efforts that will hopefully assist in combating these difficulties in the not-too-distant future.

NLS and the American Foundation for the Blind are cooperating in testing advanced technological approaches to braille production. Under a five-year agreement, an experimental laboratory has been established at the Foundation in New York. Equipment is provided on loan by NLS, which also determines the projects to be tested. The Foundation is providing the space and personnel to operate this equipment. The test facility will be used for experimentation, not for production of books and magazines for the NLS program. Production equipment and methods will be analyzed for their effectiveness.

Equipment provided thus far includes the Kurzweil Print-to-Braille system developed for NLS by Kurzweil Computer Products of Cambridge, Massachusetts (developers of the Kurzweil Reading Machine); and the Braille Translation System manufactured by Triformations Systems, Inc., and Duxbury Systems. Early tests

standard yet time consuming process. Other advanced technology equipment will be tested, including a new high-speed braille embosser.

Another study, which is now in its final stage of completion, involves reader evaluation of cassette-braille devices, which store computer coded information on regular audio cassette tapes. When these tapes are played back on special machines containing micro-processing equipment, the information is translated into braille, which is reproduced for the reader on a special mechanical display of braille dots. We reported on the early phase of this study in the September/October 1980 issue of *Programs for the Handicapped*, the primary purpose of which was to determine reader acceptance of this braille medium. The portability of playback equipment and the small storage space needed to house cassette-braille tapes could make this medium a desirable supplement to paper-braille.

Another device now under test at the NLS involves a new photo-embossing process which may have possible applications in the production of braille publications. The two-unit machine, recently purchased from Japan, can produce raised-relief copies of printed material including line drawings, maps, illustrations, photographs, and charts. The process is easy and fast. A photocopier is used to reproduce images in black and white and shades of gray on a specially designed chemically treated paper. A second adapted photocopier then uses this paper and the application of heat to emboss the images in raised form.

"The machinery is simple," says Henry Paris. "The secret is in the paper. It's a plastic foam that responds to heat. The amount of heat absorbed determines the height of the image. Darker areas absorb more heat and are in higher relief. White reproduces flat, black is at least the height of a braille dot, and grays are in between."

Tests began on this device in mid-September 1981. Since then, several different kinds of materials have been reproduced to discover the machine's capacities. Blind staff members at NLS have sampled the output to determine the amount of tactile detail that is useful and the point at which too much detail becomes confusing.

In conjunction with the technical research being conducted by the NLS, two extensive surveys to determine the needs of present and potential users have been recently completed. The non-user survey, begun in 1977 with a random sampling of households and institutions nationwide, was designed to determine the number and characteristics of potential users in the population and their awareness of the NLS program.

Among the significant findings are: 3.1 million people in the United States are eligible for services through the program; 2.6 million of those identified live in house-

or schools for handicapped individuals. Two-thirds of the total number have a visual impairment; the rest have a physical handicap. Forty-seven percent of the potential users are 65 years old or older. Eighty-five percent have never used the program, but sixty-five percent of these have some awareness of its existence. Four-fifths of the remaining fifteen percent are current users, and one-fifth are former users.

The user survey was conducted in 1979. Its purpose was to collect more information about patron characteristics and attitudes towards the program. Ten thousand braille and talking book readers were surveyed, with responses obtained from more than forty percent. Findings from the user survey show that approximately fifty percent of the readership is sixty-five years old or older, and fifty-seven percent have at least a high school education.

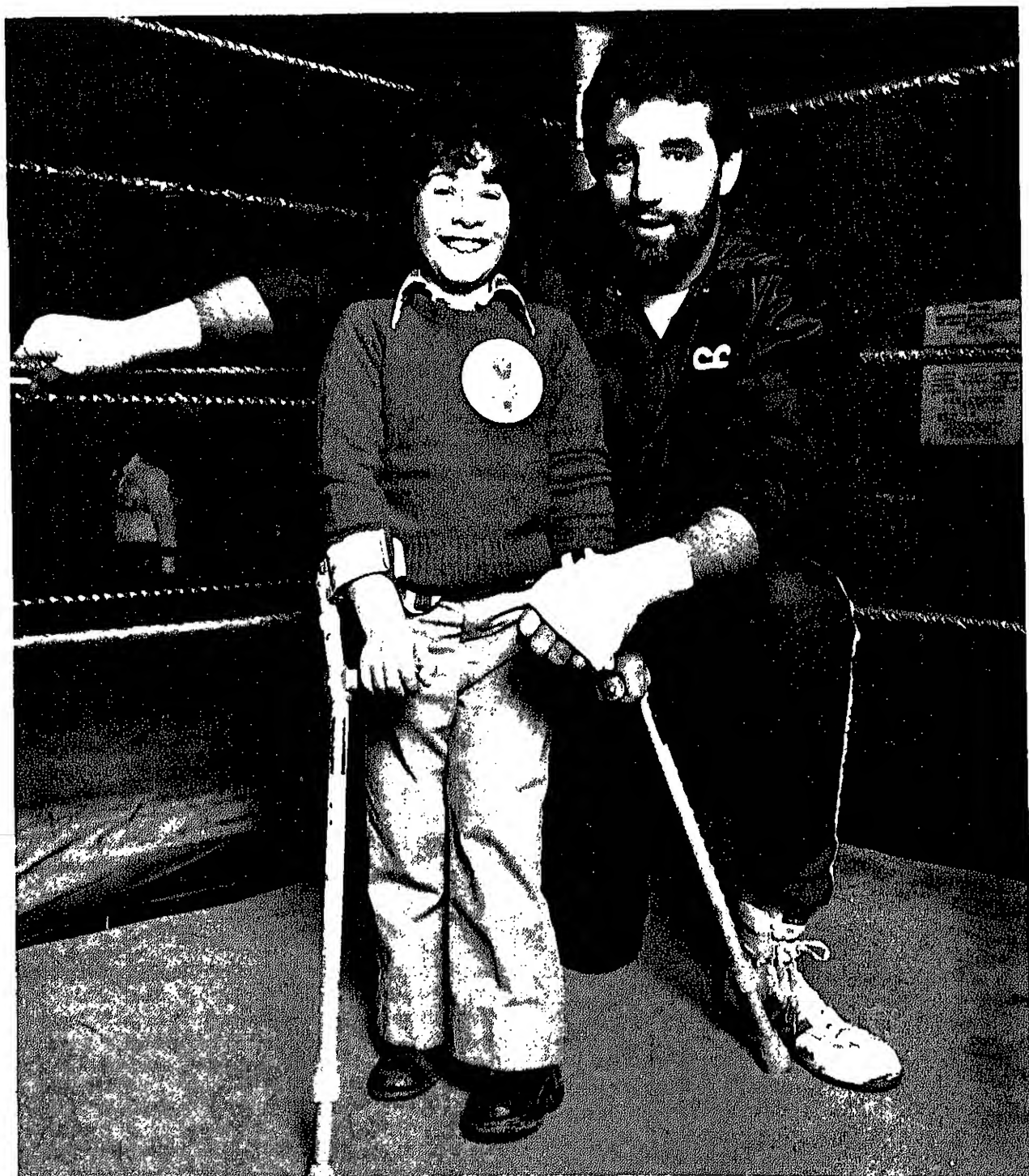
Recommendations from both surveys fall into three general areas: outreach activities to inform the public and potential users about the program; playback equipment for recorded materials that is easier to operate; and better delivery of services. NLS and network staff are using these findings to determine short and long term impacts on program and budget planning.

A major statistical difference between the results of the two surveys concerns patrons in institutions. The non-user survey estimated that about sixteen percent of potential readers are institutionalized; the user survey indicated that only about nine percent of actual patrons live in nursing homes or schools. This finding supports the conclusion that more efforts need to be made to extend services to handicapped persons living in institutional settings.

Some outreach efforts have already been undertaken through the use of radio and television public service announcements (PSA's) about the NLS program. These announcements have been distributed to approximately 500 television and 3500 radio stations throughout the country. Since 1978, PSA public education projects have resulted in an average annual increase in new readers of more than fifty percent over previous years.

Over the next few years, the number of users of the NLS program is expected to continue to grow. Carefully targeted technological and consumer research will assist in enabling the NLS to continue to offer quality services to this varied and increasing population.

For information on present and future NLS research, interested persons may request *News*, a free bimonthly information publication of the NLS. This publication is available in print or braille. Write to: Publications Section, National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20542, (202) 287-5100. We would like to extend our thanks to the NLS staff, since much of the informa-



The following is a list of programs that have come to the attention of the Clearinghouse on the Handicapped since the publication of our 1980 *Directory of National Information Sources on Handicapping Conditions and Related Services*. A first supplement to the Directory was published in the March/April 1981 issue of *Programs for the Handicapped*, available from the Clearinghouse. The supply of the Directory is exhausted at the Clearinghouse, but it is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, \$7.50, Stock No. 017-091-00234-7.

**American Cleft Palate
Educational Foundation, Inc.**
331 Salk Hall
University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, PA 15261
(412) 681-9620

Handicapping Conditions Served: Cleft lip and palate.

The Organization: The American Cleft Palate Educational Foundation (ACPEF) is the teaching arm of the American Cleft Palate Association, a professional organization of people involved in the rehabilitation of persons with cleft lip or palate. The Association advocates a team approach in the treatment of patients in which speech pathologists, dentists, plastic surgeons and other professionals work together to develop individual rehabilitation programs. The Association may be contacted at the above address.

Information Services: ACPEF makes available a brochure, *For Parents of New Born Babies with Cleft Lip/Palate*, and booklets geared to children in various age groups. Single copies of these publications are free; there is a charge for bulk orders. A newsletter for parents, published three times a year, discusses activities of parent groups across the country, and announces items of interest such as publications and conferences.

The Foundation also refers parents to sources of services and if possible puts them in touch with other parents of children with clefts in their area.

**American Council on Rural
Special Education**
Attention: Dr. Doris Helge
Box 2470 University Station
Murray State University
Murray, KY 42071
(502) 762-3817

Handicapping Conditions Served: All handicaps.

The Organization: The American Council on Rural Special Education (ACRES), founded in May 1981, is a membership organization for persons interested in improving services for disabled students living in rural areas. ACRES has formulated a number of goals to increase educational opportunities and to improve direct services for the handicapped rural population. ACRES sponsors an annual national conference.

Information Services: A brochure on ACRES is available upon request. Members receive a newsletter published several times a year (others may subscribe for a nominal fee). In addition, ACRES has developed a data bank on the members of the

bers living in a particular geographic area can also be identified in this system.

**Handicapped Information Resource Center
Center for Architecture and Urban
Planning Research**
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
P.O. Box 413
Milwaukee, WI 53201
(414) 963-6165 (Tuesdays 9:00-12:00 noon;
Fridays 9:00-12:00 noon and 1:00-5:00 PM)

Handicapping Conditions Served: Physical, perceptual, and mental handicaps.

The Organization: The Handicapped Information Resource Center maintains a collection of materials useful in the planning and design of environments for disabled people. Information on barrier-free design, mainstreaming and normalization, and therapeutic environment is included.

Information Services: The Center responds to requests for information by sending out kits of loose-leaf materials appropriate to the design problem. The information covers a wide range of topics and is organized in categories such as code requirements, disabilities, age groups, and types of facilities.

Institute for Information Studies
200 Little Falls Street, Suite 104
Falls Church, VA 22046
(703) 533-0383

Handicapping Conditions Served: All handicaps.

The Organization: A nonprofit organization established in 1976, the Institute for Information Studies provides products and services under grants and contracts to private and public organizations in the area of information processing and packaging, technology transfer, and research utilization.

Information Services: The Institute's publications on disability include the following, which may be purchased from the National Rehabilitation Information Center, 4407 Eighth Street, N.W., The Catholic University of America, Washington, DC 20017: *Learning to Live with Disability: A Guidebook for Families; Financial Resources for Disabled Individuals; Work Disincentives; and Hiring and Supervising Personal Service Providers: A Guide*. A complete publication list is available upon request.

The Institute also produces the *Rehab Briefs* under contract with the National Institute of Handicapped Research, U.S. Department of Education. The Briefs, which are available free of charge, summarize the usable results of research from exemplary projects in the rehabilitation field.

**National Association of Activity Therapy and
Rehabilitation Program Directors (NAATRPD)**
Nancy M. Schildgen, Membership Chairman
Director, Activities Therapy
Glen Eden Hospital
6902 Chicago Road
Warren, MI 48090

The Organization: The National Association of Activity Therapy and Rehabilitation Program Directors is an organization for professionals involved in occupational, recreation, music, dance, and similar therapies, and rehabilitation, educational and related fields. Active membership is open to persons who direct or coordinate activity therapy or rehabilitation services in mental retardation or mental health programs, or who direct or serve as consultant to a state-wide program in this area. Associate membership is open to professionals interested in more effective rehabilitation programs for mentally ill and retarded individuals.

The Association holds an annual meeting. Its regional divisions offer other meetings and activities.

Information Services: The Association publishes an informal newsletter for members ten times a year as a forum for the exchange of ideas.

National Association of Developmental Disabilities Councils (NADDC)
1234 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Suite 203
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 347-1234

Handicapping Conditions Served: Developmental disabilities.

The Organization: The National Association of Developmental Disabilities Councils (NADDC) was established in 1973 to provide a forum for communication for people serving on State Planning and Advisory Councils. By law, the Councils are composed of representatives of the state agencies primarily responsible for serving developmentally disabled persons and providers and consumers of these services. Each Council is responsible for developing a state plan identifying gaps in services for developmentally disabled persons and determining one or more priority service areas.

Information Services: NADDC acts as an information broker to the Councils and develops networks to help them function more effectively. In addition, the Association provides information on developmental disabilities to federal and state officials, staff and volunteers in the voluntary sector, providers of services to developmentally disabled people, and other interested persons. Information is particularly strong on activities of the Councils and legislation affecting people with developmental disabilities. Inquirers needing services are referred to other organizations and agencies.

ACCD also makes available reports prepared by delegates from member Councils and Association staff on topics of interest to members, such as *The Developmental Disabilities Law: Current and Future*. There is a nominal charge for these publications.

National Autism Hotline
101 Richmond Street
Huntington, WV 25702
(304) 523-8269
(304) 525-8014

Handicapping Conditions Served: Autism.

response to both telephone and letter inquiries, the project provides information on autism; makes referrals for medical, residential, and educational services; assists parents and professionals in their advocacy activities; and gives technical assistance on autism to protection and advocacy systems and other agencies. Copies of articles are sent to requestors in areas such as education, rights, the language of autistic children, and research. There is a nominal charge for these services.

National Council on the Aging, Inc.
600 Maryland Avenue, S.W.
West Wing 100
Washington, DC 20024
(202) 479-1200

Handicapping Conditions Served: The aging population, including the aging disabled.

The Organization: The National Council on the Aging (NCOA), founded in 1950, is a national nonprofit membership organization for professionals and volunteers, and is involved in all matters affecting the quality of life of older persons. NCOA conducts research, undertakes demonstration programs, sets standards, and promotes the development of a continuum of opportunities and services for aging people, coordinating efforts with profit and nonprofit organizations. Its regional offices are located in New York City, Atlanta, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. NCOA's membership includes individuals, voluntary agencies and associations, business organizations, and labor unions.

Information Services: Principally through its constituent units, affiliation with which is open to all NCOA members, the Council provides technical assistance, consultation, and information dissemination. All of these program units serve as resources and respond to inquiries in their area of concern. Most publish newsletters as a means of giving technical assistance to members. Several of the programs are described below.

National Voluntary Organizations for Independent Living for the Aging (NVOILA), composed of more than 200 national voluntary, professional, service and for-profit organizations, works to promote self determination and independent living for older persons. NVOILA's recently published *Directory of National Voluntary Organizations* describes the efforts, resources and direct services of member groups. Other NVOILA publications include *Continuum of Services: Long-Term Care of the Aging* (1980), an annotated bibliography; and *Long-Term Care for the Elderly: A Voluntary Sector Perspective* (1981), a report of NVOILA's 1981 White House Conference on Aging Task Force, which defines the components of a continuum-of-services system and discusses key issues of planning and implementing a comprehensive system. While membership in NVOILA is open only to organizations (an exception to the Council's policy regarding membership in constituent organizations), its newsletter is free to any interested person upon request.

The National Institute on Adult Daycare (NIAD) advocates daycare as a viable option in community-based services for dis-

centers.

Two recently established programs meet needs in special areas: the National Center on Rural Aging, which advocates for older persons who live in rural areas, and the National Institute of Senior Housing, which is concerned with planning, developing, financing, and managing specially designed housing for independent older persons.

A complete list of NCOA programs and constituent units and a catalog of publications are available upon request. In addition, the Council's library of materials on all aspects of aging is open to the public.

National Crisis Center for the Deaf
Box 484
University of Virginia Medical Center
Charlottesville, VA 22908
Emergency TDD numbers:
1-800-446-9876 (Except Virginia)
1-800-552-3723 (In Virginia)
Office: 804-924-1847 (TDD and Voice)

Handicapping Conditions Served: Hearing impairment, deafness.

The Organization: The National Crisis Center for the Deaf (NCCD), which opened in February 1981, provides deaf TDD users with nationwide, 24 hour toll free assessment and intervention in life threatening situations involving sudden illness or injury, personal crisis, poisoning, or the need for police or firefighters. The Center also seeks to foster the development and installation of TDD access systems for emergency services throughout the United States.

Information Services: When a TDD user in an emergency situation contacts NCCD, the caller and staff member identify and describe the problem with the aid of a microcomputer. Based on information provided by the caller, the staff member consults a physician and gives instructions for at-home management of the situation or the staff member contacts the nearest appropriate emergency service. Follow up TDD contact with the caller at specific intervals determines whether or not the caller requires additional assistance.

NCCD also offers deaf callers information on drugs, the toxicity of various products and substances, and health care. The Center provides emergency medical services personnel with guidelines for developing and using hardware and software to facilitate communication between deaf TDD users and emergency medical services systems.

**National Handicap Housing
Institute, Inc.**
12 South Sixth Street
Suite 500
Minneapolis, MN 55402
(612) 338-5845

Handicapping Conditions Served: Mobility impairments.

The Organization: The National Handicap Housing Institute (NHHI), a nonprofit organization formed in 1975, works to stimulate the development of barrier-free housing for disabled people. NHHI has conducted research resulting in the creation of design standards for accessible buildings. The Institute of-

Information on accessible housing.
The Product Inventory of Hardware, Equipment and Appliances for Barrier-Free Housing Design (1981, \$20), which describes and evaluates products enhancing accessibility, contains sections on kitchens, bathrooms, and recreational equipment. *The Survey of Handicapped Individual's Housing Preferences* (1979, \$5) may also be ordered.

**National Rural Research and Personnel
Preparation Project**
Center for Innovation and Development
Murray State University
Murray, KY 42071
(502) 762-2056

Handicapping Conditions Served: All handicaps.

The Organization: The National Rural Research and Personnel Preparation Project (NRP), funded by Special Education Programs, U.S. Department of Education, has conducted national research since June 1978 to identify effective service delivery strategies in special education and related areas for various types of rural communities. The Project has done studies on factors which affect success or failure of school district compliance with P.L. 94-142 and on rural special education delivery systems before and after implementation of P.L. 94-142.

Information Services: Through its computerized data bank, the Project disseminates information on field tested models of personnel preparation for service delivery in rural settings, profiles of service delivery strategies for different rural community subcultures, descriptions of practices which solve problems encountered in serving handicapped students in rural schools, and consultants able to serve as resources in specific areas of need. Information on strategies for parents is included in the file. Requestors can also obtain annotated bibliographies produced from data bank searches tailored to their needs on topics such as the following: parent involvement in service delivery, regular teacher delivery of services to handicapped children, training and use of paraprofessionals, recruitment and use of volunteers and peer tutoring of handicapped students. Any interested person may request searches of the data bank, for which there is no charge. Requestors are asked to submit a statement of specific problem areas, briefly describing characteristics of their school districts and communities.

Another file, the personnel needs data bank, facilitates linkage of persons seeking rural jobs and positions available.

NRP has published materials on staff recruitment and development, service delivery strategies, and interagency collaboration, as well as a directory of rural services. There is a charge for publications.

The Project's free newsletter, published semiannually, contains articles on specific issues of concern to rural special educators, and successful practices and problem solving techniques.

The Phoenix Society, Inc.
11 Rust Hill Road
Levittown, PA 19056
(215) 946-4788

Handicapping Conditions Served: Burn victims.

The Organization: A self-help organization established in 1977

large part recovered burn victims, who volunteer to help patients and their families on a one-to-one basis. Members work under the supervision of attending hospital staff.

Information Services: Burn victims and their families who would like to get in touch with other burn victims for counseling or help may contact the Phoenix Safety for referral to the nearest regional coordinator. If there is no coordinator close enough, the Society will make arrangements for a volunteer to contact the inquirer.

The Society publishes a quarterly newsletter, *The Icarus File*, which is included with membership. Nonmembers may subscribe for a nominal charge. In addition, a list of audiovisual materials on fire prevention, burn care, true life stories of burn victims, and other topics is available from the Society.

Science for the Handicapped
c/o Ben Thompson, Secretary
SSS 200
University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire
Eau Claire, WI 54701
(715) 836-4164

Handicapping Conditions Served: All handicaps.

The Organization: The Science for the Handicapped Association (SFHA), which has as its main objective the promotion of science for all handicapped students, organizes sessions on science for disabled people at conventions of the National Science Teachers Association. SFHA cooperates with agencies and organizations which have similar goals.

Information Services: The Association has published a bibliography on science and disabled persons and publishes a newsletter several times a year covering science education programs, grants, aids and equipment, and containing annotated listings of current articles on science and the handicapped. In addition, SFHA provides assistance to individuals who request help with special needs in science programs for handicapped students.

Sibling Information Network
Department of Educational Psychology
U-64
University of Connecticut
Storrs, CT 06268
(203) 486-4034

Handicapping Conditions Served: All handicaps.

The Organization: The Sibling Information Network, a recently formed organization for professionals interested in siblings of handicapped children and their problems, offers support and assistance to those working in this area.

Information Services: The Network works to provide a common information base, serving as a clearinghouse for research and other professional activities related to siblings of handicapped children. The Network's newsletter, available free to members, reports on activities of members, literature for siblings of handicapped children, and other topics of interest. The organization plans to publish articles, reports, reviews, and program descriptions in future issues.

The Organization: Patterned after the Beitostolen Health Sports Center in Norway, the Vinland National Center is a health/sports center for persons who are disabled. Vinland offers comprehensive programs that enable participants to improve their physical, social and emotional fitness, develop medical self-care skills, and enhance their employability. In Vinland's health/sports program, participants and instructors design individualized programs tailored to personal needs and abilities. A wide variety of sports and recreational activities are included in the curriculum.

Vinland activities also include research on the effect of exercise and sports on energy output and stamina, and educational services for professionals in a wide variety of fields, for example, health care, education, sports, recreation, and architecture.

Information Services: Vinland serves as a national information service on recreation and sports for disabled persons, and puts inquirers in touch with local, regional and national groups interested in health and sports. Vinland training manuals are available in areas such as the following: skiing, adventure, health skills, fitness, and relaxation. There is a charge for the manuals.

GAO Reports On Special Education

The U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO) has recently published an evaluation of public special education, *Disparities Still Exist in Who Gets Special Education*, (September 30, 1981). The study, which was conducted at the request of the U.S. House of Representatives Subcommittee on Select Education, examined the goal established by P.L. 94-142 (the Education for All Handicapped Children Act) of providing a free appropriate public education to all handicapped children ages 3 to 18 by September 1, 1978, and to all handicapped children ages 3 to 21 by September 1, 1980. GAO determined that this goal has not been met for all eligible handicapped children.

The number of children receiving special education services averages about 8.5 percent of the school-age population according to state counts. Nearly 4.2 million children received special education during the 1980-81 school year; about 3.94 million were counted under P.L. 94-142 (the others were counted under P.L. 89-313, which authorizes state operated and supported schools).

GAO found that participation in special education depends on a set of interrelated factors such as the state in which the child lives, the child's handicapping condition, sex, minority status, and programs available in the school district. Some of the major findings of the GAO study are listed below:

proportion of learning disabled children has reached the upper limit of the currently used prevalence rate (three percent of school age children).

- Thirteen percent of the children served have severe handicaps, 36 percent have moderately severe handicaps, and the majority, at 51 percent, have mild handicaps.

- Twice as many males as females receive special education. Males are three times as likely as females to be found in programs for the seriously emotionally impaired, and two and one half times as likely as females to be in programs for the learning disabled.

- Children provided special education in public schools are young—about 67 percent are 12 years of age or younger.

- A disproportionate share of minority children appear to participate in some special education programs. Forty-one percent of black students in special education programs in school year 1978 were in classes for the educable mentally retarded as compared with only 10 percent of Asian American students receiving special education and 17 percent of Hispanic students receiving services. In addition, almost one half of the American Indian students in special education programs in the public schools were in classes for the learning disabled in 1978, and 50 percent of Asian Americans in special education were in programs for the speech impaired.

GAO found evidence that Child Find programs (whose mission is to identify handicapped children not receiving educational services) and local education agencies are finding few out-of-school children. However, there is considerable evidence that there are in-school children (the underserved) who need but are not receiving special education; the data are inadequate to estimate the size of this group. Identified groups of underserved children include 3 to 5 year olds, secondary school, and 18 to 21 year old students, emotionally disturbed children, and migrant children.

In enumerating various factors influencing which children receive special education, the GAO report mentions biases in child referral and assessment procedures thought to account for much of the over- and underrepresentation of certain groups of children in special education. State definitions of handicapping conditions also play a role, although there is not much information on the impact of variations in definitions and eligibility criteria across states. Also, findings indicate that some children are excluded from special education because of limits on school district programs.

Even though this study found that not all children have equal access to special education, those most in need of services have received them under P.L. 94-142. The priorities to serve first the unserved and second the most severely handicapped children may have been realized. At this point, the report concludes, it may be

needed to determine which children receive special education. Directions for future research include reviewing access to services for children from birth to age two; determining the numbers of handicapped children who are military dependents or incarcerated youth, foster children, and migrants, and the extent to which these groups have access to special education; and investigating the number of handicapped youth who are high school drop-outs.

Copies of the report, *Disparities Still Exist in Who Gets Special Education* (IPE-81-1), are available from: GAO/IHSF, P.O. Box 6015, Gaithersburg, MD 20877, (202) 275-6241. Single copies are free.

Sheltered Workshop Study

The Comptroller General of the United States, U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO), has released a report entitled *Stronger Federal Efforts Needed for Providing Employment Opportunities and Enforcing Labor Standards in Sheltered Workshops*. Congressman Barry M. Goldwater, Jr., had requested that the Comptroller General review the role of sheltered workshops in employing the handicapped and operating in the competitive business community.

The report describes the administration and enforcement of the Fair Labor Standards Act's provisions for handicapped workers employed in sheltered workshops and the administration of a federally sponsored procurement program established by the Wagner-O'Day Act to increase the employment opportunities in sheltered workshops. It also addresses the major factors affecting the competition between sheltered workshops and private industry in the open market. It includes GAO recommendations to the Congress, the Department of Labor, and the Committee for Purchase from the Blind and Severely Handicapped, discussing what should be done to improve federal efforts in providing employment opportunities and enforcing labor standards for handicapped workers in sheltered workshops.

On the basis of the study, GAO has recommended that:

- the Congress simplify the Fair Labor Standards Act's provisions,
- that the Department of Labor strengthen its enforcement efforts,
- that the Wagner-O'Day administration should be strengthened.

The Fair Labor Standards Act, as amended, authorizes Labor to issue special certificates to sheltered work-

rates lower, but not less than 50 percent of the statutory minimum wage unless specifically exempt. Special exemptions are needed to prevent possible curtailment of employment opportunities for handicapped workers who are not able to produce at a subminimum wage rate. Eighty-three percent of the total workshop population was employed under Labor's special exemption certificates at the end of fiscal year 1979. Elimination of the subminimum wage requirement would permit Labor to simplify the process for certifying the eligibility of sheltered workshops to pay handicapped workers less than the minimum wage. The many exemption provisions would no longer be needed, and a single certificate could be used to establish a workshop's eligibility to pay handicapped workers less than the minimum wage. GAO also recommended that the Secretary of Labor revise the Federal regulations to require that each sheltered workshop establish and document a guaranteed wage minimum for each handicapped worker and establish procedures for workshops to use in documenting each worker's guaranteed wage minimum.

GAO recommended that the enforcement of Federal labor standards should be strengthened. For fiscal years 1977-79, Labor reported that 317 (60 percent) of the 524 workshops investigated had underpaid 11,482 handicapped workers about \$2.7 million. GAO believes that Labor's enforcement effort has been weakened because it excluded publicly operated workshops from its investigation process, and recommended that the Secretary of Labor decide whether the requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act should be applied to publicly operated workshops. GAO also recommended that the Congress consider amending the act to extend Labor's authority for enforcing the provision that a handicapped worker's wages must be commensurate with those paid nonhandicapped workers.

Under the Wagner-O'Day Act, the Committee for Purchase from the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped is responsible for (1) approving suitable products or services for Federal Government procurement from sheltered workshops, (2) establishing the fair market prices, and (3) establishing rules and regulations for implementing the program.

GAO believes that the Committee's administrative procedures should be strengthened. Public notification (in the Federal Register) of proposed additions to the list of goods and services to be procured from sheltered workshops does not provide current or recent Government suppliers with sufficient notice. GAO also feels that the Committee's procedures are not adequate for making sure that participating sheltered workshops comply with the act's requirement that handicapped la-

boring the two agencies, it has not established procedures for evaluating the adequacy of the rate or the commissions received by the central nonprofit agencies.

GAO recommended that the Chairman establish procedures for (1) verifying the accuracy of reports submitted by the workshops for the number of direct labor hours worked by handicapped and nonhandicapped workers, and (2) evaluating the adequacy of the commission rate and the commissions received by the central nonprofit agencies.

GAO recommended that Congress amend the Wagner-O'Day Act to require that the Committee notify affected suppliers directly regarding the Committee's intent to consider the suitability of a product or service for procurement from a sheltered workshop. GAO also recommended that Congress consider requesting the Committee to assess its oversight responsibilities and provide the Congress with an estimate of the resources needed for an adequate level of Federal oversight.

The act requires that 75 percent of the direct labor hours for each participating workshop be provided by handicapped workers to maintain eligibility for the program. However, the Committee does not require the workshops to (1) maintain a certain percentage for commodities and services supplied to the Federal Government or (2) report the percentage for such sales. GAO recommended that the Chairman require more accurate accounting procedures from the participating sheltered workshops.

Although the Committee requires workshops to report annually the number of handicapped workers placed in competitive employment, job placement is not used as a performance measure by the Committee so there is less incentive for placing workers outside the workshops. As a result, many high-functioning persons might remain in sheltered workshops. GAO recommended that the Chairman strengthen the Committee's evaluations of workshops' placement efforts.

Agency comments on the GAO recommendations were incorporated in the text of the report, and a full text of the comments appear in the appendix, along with a list of the sheltered workshops visited during the review, a selected bibliography, and tables showing the number of handicapped workers employed in the workshops by fiscal year.

The report, *Stronger Federal Efforts Needed for Providing Employment Opportunities and Enforcing Labor Standards in Sheltered Workshops* (HRD-81-99) may be ordered from: U.S. General Accounting Office, Docu-

Sheltered Workshop Advisory Committee

The U.S. Department of Labor plans to reinstate the Federal Advisory Committee on Sheltered Workshops. The committee had been formed when the Fair Labor Standards Act was adopted nearly thirty years ago, and was disbanded in 1977 in an effort to reduce the number of federal committees and commissions. The purpose of the Committee will be to provide advice and recommendations to the Secretary of Labor on the administration and enforcement of the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Public Contracts Act, and the Service Contract Act, as they apply to the employment of handicapped workers at subminimum wages in sheltered workshops and hospitals and institutions.

The Committee will be composed of 22 members, including: (a) one each from labor, industry, the general public, and state government; (b) nine consumer members, which may include handicapped workers, representatives of organizations for handicapped workers, or parents or guardians of handicapped workers; and (c) nine officials from workshops, hospitals, institutions or organizations of hospitals, institutions or workshops.

Contact: Advisory Committee on Sheltered Workshops, U.S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division, 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Room S-3502, Washington, DC 20210; or contact the Branch of Special Minimum Wages, (202) 523-8727.

Engineering Center For Rehabilitation of Deaf

The Rehabilitation Engineering Center for the Deaf and Hearing Impaired began operation at Gallaudet College in Washington, D.C., on October 1, 1981. The Center is a program of the College's Division of Research operated by the Sensory Communication Research Laboratory, funded through the National Institute of Handicapped Research. The program will include development and research projects carried out at three institutions: Gallaudet College, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Johns Hopkins University. A collaborating project at Gallaudet will also involve the Stanford Division of Otolaryngology.

3. Electro-auditory implants in the cochlea;
4. A voice-sensing training aid for the deaf; and
5. New diagnostic procedures based on detailed speech acoustic patterns.

The Center's program will consist of research, development, and dissemination to apply current and emerging technologies for the alleviation and solution of life-problems caused by deafness, ranging from mild to profound hearing loss. A major focus of the Center's program will be the amelioration of difficulties in communication that occur between deaf and hearing persons.

As part of the work plan for the first year a Technology Monitor Survey Unit will be established. The objective of this unit would be to consult with persons in the communication industry who have studied the problem of utilization of technology for the hearing impaired. Persons in other selected industries will also be consulted who are in a position to receive suggestions about improving special services.

The deaf and hearing impaired will be surveyed to obtain their ideas on communication needs; such information would be used to guide the eventual continuing activities of this unit. This section will also develop demographic, vocational, or educational statistics about the use of in-place technology and about eventual uses of new technology that is expected to emerge. Knowledge of this type will be valuable as a guide to the economics of future special uses of currently available devices by the hearing impaired.

The final activity to be initiated within this unit will be to study the potential use of automatic speech-recognition devices, both current and future, for expanding deaf communication with the hearing world. Surveys and simulation experiments will be carried out to determine what constraints on messages, number of speakers, and noise environments would be necessary.

The Sensory Communication Research Laboratory of the Gallaudet College Research Institute will serve as the Center's headquarters, under the direction of Dr. James Pickett.

Bank Establishes "Special Needs" Program

The Bank of Albuquerque, New Mexico, has set up a "Special Needs Program" to assist disabled people with their banking activities. Bank personnel became aware of the special needs of these people through publicity for the International Year of Disabled Persons.

In early 1981, the bank hired Kathy O'Callaghan as a consultant to design and institute customer services for persons with special needs. Under the program, the following services were developed and implemented: classes on budgets, savings and checking are taught to mentally retarded citizens; banking information and guest speakers were made available to special education classes in Albuquerque high schools and at the New Mexico State School for the Deaf; and for wheelchair customers, the bank has installed ramps, lowered teller windows, and designated parking spaces.

Blind and visually impaired customers receive statements on checking/savings accounts in very large type or braille; and large, personalized checks with embossed lines are provided to facilitate independent check writing. For deaf and hearing impaired persons, an eight-week sign language course was provided for all staff, and sign language interpreters are available when needed.

Staff at the bank report that the program has brought increased deposits and has been successful in encouraging and teaching disabled customers to handle their own banking activities.

For further information, contact: Kathy O'Callaghan, Special Needs Consultant, The Bank of Albuquerque, Albuquerque, NM 87103.

Education of Handicapped In DoD Dependents Schools

The Department of Defense (DoD) has published a final rule on the education of handicapped children in the DoD dependents schools in the Federal Register, December 23, 1981. The final rule was issued to implement the Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975 and the Defense Dependents' Education Act of 1978. It establishes policy and procedures for providing a free appropriate public education to handicapped children receiving or entitled to receive educational instruction from the DoD. For information on the final rule, contact:

formation, contact: Dr. Diane L. Goltz, Department of Defense Dependents Schools, 2461 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22331, (202) 325-7810.

504 and the Armed Services

The following information was received from the Deputy General Counsel, Military and Civil Affairs, Department of the Army, in response to an inquiry concerning the applicability of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, to persons desiring to enter the Armed Services:

"Section 504 (39 U.S.C. 794) relates to nondiscrimination against the handicapped by either the recipients of Federal financial assistance or Federal agencies operating programs that provide such financial assistance. Accordingly, Section 504 of the Act has no applicability to any limitations regarding the enlistment of handicapped individuals in the Armed Services. Enlistments are governed by 10 U.S.C. 505(a) which provides for the enlistment of qualified, effective, and able-bodied persons."

Early Education Conferences Held

A conference focusing on topics related to educational programming for young handicapped children was held December 9-11, 1981, in Washington, D.C. The conference was sponsored by the Department of Education's Special Education Programs (Handicapped Children's Early Education Program (HCEEP) and the Council for Exceptional Children's Division on Early Childhood). More than 500 conference participants, comprised of HCEEP project directors and others interested in promoting early educational opportunities for young handicapped children attended sessions on infant assessment and intervention, identification strategies, psychosocial considerations in working with families, and efficacy of early childhood intervention. Presenters included recognized researchers in the field of infant and child development, pediatricians, pediatric psychologists, parents, teachers and Handicapped Children's Early Education Program directors.

Mrs. Jean Tuttle, Assistant Secretary for Special Education

...and encouraged participants to seek alternative funds to augment reduced federal spending. Dr. Caldwell, a Professor of Education at the University of Arkansas, identified three critical issues in the 80's for early childhood programs: 1) a need to adapt program strategies to the realities of changing family and societal characteristics; 2) the absolute necessity for demonstrating program effectiveness from the viewpoint of families and children and from the perspective of the public expected to help finance the programs; and 3) the necessity for diligent efforts to obtain continued public support for these efforts. Mr. Jule Sugarman of the Human Services Information Center in Arlington, Virginia, directed his presentation toward adapting to the changing picture at the state and local levels.

A proceedings document will be available in the spring. Contact: Sheila Friedman, Handicapped Children's Early Education Program, Special Education Programs, 400 Maryland Avenue, S.W., Room 3138 Donohoe Building, Washington, DC 20202.

International Symposium

A small invitational international preschool conference was held in Washington, D.C., December 6-11 under the sponsorship of the Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services' National Institute of Handicapped Research and the Handicapped Children's Early Education Program. The meeting was held with the cooperation of UNESCO. The purposes of the "International Symposium on Services for Young Disabled Children and Their Families" was to provide a forum for mutual exchange of information on successful, practical early intervention and parent programs which can easily be adapted or replicated in other countries, especially developing countries.

Representatives attended from Cameroon, Nigeria, Ghana, Egypt, Japan, India, Pakistan, England, Denmark, Uruguay, Mexico and Jamaica. They discussed needs, problems, present programs, and successful efforts to meet the health, education and social service needs of young handicapped children in their countries, and to make recommendations to UNESCO for action. Mrs. Jean Tufts, Assistant Secretary for Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, and Virginia Knauer, Director of the White House Office of Consumer Advocacy, addressed the conferees.

UNESCO plans to translate the proceedings of the conference into French and to distribute copies in English or French to all member nations, and is planning a follow-up conference. For further information, contact: Naomi Karp, National Institute of Handicapped Research, Room 3424 Switzer Building, Washington, DC 20202, or Jane DeWeerd, Special Education Programs, Room 3110 Donohoe Building, Washington, D.C. 20202.

Mr. Poul Hartling, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), has announced the establishment of a trust fund for handicapped refugees. The SWKR, one million (approximately \$180,000 U.S. dollars) Nobel Prize which was awarded to UNHCR will be donated and will serve as seed money for this fund. The fund, which is to be open to other donations, will serve to finance rehabilitative treatment and/or the purchase of specialized equipment for individual disabled refugees upon the recommendation of UNHCR field offices around the world. In making this announcement the High Commissioner said, "Among the refugees there are also those who are physically or mentally disabled. You could rightly say that these refugees are doubly affected. They are disabled, compared to all normally endowed, and they are once again disadvantaged by being refugee."

Seniors to Aid Head Start Program

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) recently announced a new, cooperative Head Start demonstration project with ACTION, the federal volunteer agency. HHS will provide \$275,000 in Head Start funds and ACTION will make available 645 senior citizen volunteers to act as aides in Head Start programs. Grants have been awarded to six Retired Senior Volunteer Programs and three Foster Grandparent Programs.

The senior aides will perform a variety of services including acting as teacher aides, providing health, social and nutrition services, and managerial and secretarial tasks for Head Start programs in various parts of the country. Forty-five of the senior aides will be from the Foster Grandparents program, and will work specifically with handicapped preschoolers who have been mainstreamed into regular Head Start classrooms.

In announcing the interagency effort, HHS Secretary Richard S. Schweiker said, "This is the kind of involvement that crosses the age spectrum and is one element of the voluntarism encouraged by the Reagan administration to help provide social services." ACTION's director, Thomas W. Pauken, noted that "after long years of experience in raising their own families, many older Americans have developed important teaching and child-rearing skills that can be put to use in the classroom and in work with Head Start parents."

For more information, call toll free: (800) 424-8580, extension 83.

Art Contest

The Association for Retarded Citizens invites all mentally retarded individuals to enter a national art contest by submitting drawings or paintings to their local or state ARC offices. The winning entries will be produced as designs for ARC Christmas cards and the 1983 ARC calendar. All those who participate will receive certificates. Each first place state winner will receive a trophy, and national winners will be awarded U.S. Savings Bonds.

NISH Conference Planned

National Industries for the Severely Handicapped (NISH) is planning a national conference for April 25-27, 1982, in San Antonio, Texas. NISH is a nonprofit agency that provides technical assistance to sheltered workshops interested in securing federal contracts under the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act. The conference agenda covers various aspects of the sheltered workshop operation, federal procurement, and the rehabilitation community, and seminars on federal contracting opportunities, small business set-aside contracting, business management, and project development. Contact: Evelyne R. Villines, NISH, 4350 East West Highway, Suite 1120, Bethesda, MD 20814, telephone: (301) 654-0015.

Driver Training

The Emergency Reaction Driver Training Program (ERD), taught at Liberty Mutual Research Center in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, has trained licensed drivers in improvement of skills necessary to handle typical highway emergency situations for a number of years. The Center has recently conducted a pilot program to investigate the feasibility of improving, through instruction and practice, the capability of physically handicapped licensed drivers to handle emergency driving situations. As a result, the Center is offering 2-day classes during the months of April through November 1982 to teach driver trainers on the use of hand controls and instruction of physically disabled drivers. Six separate maneuvers are covered: serpentine (steering without braking), constant cornering, off-road recovery,

use hand controlled vehicles. For further information, contact: Charles H. Irvine, Manager of Facilities, Liberty Mutual Research Center, 71 Frankland Road, Hopkinton, MA 01748 (617) 435-3452.

Workshop on Product Design

LINC Resources, Inc., is offering a series of free workshops for those who are developing educational products for handicapped persons or their teachers. The workshops will focus on the aspects of making products suitable for national distribution through commercial publishers and distributors. The 1982 workshops will be held in Washington, D.C. on February 3-4, in San Francisco on March 10-11, and in Kansas City, Missouri, on May 20-21.

Small group sessions and individual appointments will cover preparation of print and media products, legal concerns relating to copyright and permissions, the education marketplace and what types of materials are most attractive to publishers, competitive product searches, technical considerations, and field testing and validation. At each workshop a guest speaker will represent the publishing industry.

These workshops are being offered by LINC through the Market Linkage Project for Special Education, a project funded by the Special Education Programs office, U.S. Department of Education. For more information, contact: Linda Fuchs, LINC Resources, Inc., 1875 Morse Road, Suite 225, Columbus, OH 43229, telephone: (614) 263-5462.

Disabled Women

(Continued from page 4)

Approximately 24 percent of severely handicapped women were also minorities compared to 29% of all women. Black was the predominant minority for all groups. Forty-six percent of the severely handicapped women were under 35 years of age compared to 44 percent of all women.

Of 221,600 women entering Federal employment in 1979, 1,500 were severely disabled. Of 309,000 promotions in Federal civil service during 1979, 800 were

Paraprofessional Training

Four regional conferences on the use and training of paraprofessionals in educational programs for those with handicapping conditions have been announced by the National Resource Center for Paraprofessionals in Special Education. The purpose of the conferences is to bring together administrators, directors of staff development and training, teachers, paraprofessionals and developers of training models and materials from a variety of settings and programs to share information and expertise. The conferences have been planned for February 17-19, 1982, in Cincinnati; March 3-5, Colorado Springs; March 8-10, San Mateo; and March 17-18, Philadelphia. For hotel and conference registration forms and further information, contact: Anna Lou Pickett, Director, National Resource Center for Paraprofessionals in Special Education, CASE/CUNY Graduate Center, 33 West 42nd Street, Room 1217, New York, NY 10036. There will be a \$30 registration fee, payable to "New Careers Training Lab."

Deaf Services Workshop

A national workshop on improving support services for the deaf will be held at the National Technical Institute for the Deaf (NTID) at Rochester Institute of Technology (RIT) in Rochester, NY, May 4-7, 1982. "The workshop's theme is to provide practical, effective support services with existing school personnel," according to Jimmie Wilson, coordinator of NTID's Tutor/Notetaker Training Program, and the workshop's coordinator.

Administrators, teachers, and support personnel in education will learn about NTID's 13 years of experience with support services programs. The workshop offers an overview of interpreting, tutoring/notetaking, advising for deaf college students, and orientation programs for faculty who must deal with deaf students and support personnel.

A highlight of the four-day workshop will be the May 6 session, which includes a panel of deaf college students who will discuss their experiences with support services at RIT.

The deadline for registration is April 1, 1982. Registration is limited to 30. Participants are responsible for arranging their own housing and transportation. For a registration packet and more information, contact: Ms. Jimmie Joan Wilson, Coordinator, Tutor/Notetaker Training Program, 07-1516, Department of Educational Support Services, Rochester Institute of Technology, One Lomb Memorial Drive, P.O. Box 9887, Rochester,

Rehabilitation Nursing

A new 16-week Fellowship in Rehabilitation Nursing has been announced by Moss Rehabilitation Hospital and Gwynedd-Mercy School of Nursing in Philadelphia. The Fellowship is designed to provide an experiential opportunity for nurses to learn the basic concepts of rehabilitation nursing—one of nursing's fastest growing specialties, and will focus on the nurse practitioner's role as a member of the rehabilitation treatment team.

The Fellowship has been developed to address the pressing need for professional nurses with academic or field experience in rehabilitation. The course, which carries six undergraduate credits, is open to registered nurses who are graduates of approved diploma programs or associate degree programs, and to graduates who are not yet registered but are eligible to sit for state board examinations. Baccalaureate program graduates may also apply for the Fellowship.

The four month placement at Moss Rehabilitation Hospital includes 64 hours of didactic instruction, 128 hours of supervised clinical practice, and 448 hours of work experience. Students will assess, plan, implement and evaluate the care of patients with spinal cord injuries, hemiplegia, brain damage, arthritis, and amputations. Upon completion, they will receive a certificate of training from Moss Hospital as well as six credit hours from Gwynedd-Mercy College.

For further information, write: Director of Nursing, Moss Rehabilitation Hospital, 12th Street and Tabor Road, Philadelphia, PA 19141.

Books for Children

A free listing of children's books about disabilities is now available. Pediatric Projects, Inc., a nonprofit educational organization, encourages handicapped children to read about others who have had similar experiences coping with medical treatment, rehabilitation, and re-entry into school and family after hospitalization.

Able-bodied children can also become more sensitized to handicapped friends, relatives, or classmates. For the book list and information about other low-cost or free materials, send a self-addressed stamped envelope to: Pediatric Projects, Inc., P.O. Box 1399, Santa Monica, CA 90406.

HELP FOR FAMILIES

Hope for the Families: New Directions for Parents of Persons with Retardation or Other Disabilities authored by Robert Perske and illustrated by Martha Perske, tries to help families face the hard road ahead as parents of handicapped children, and to discover some unexpected rewards. It is an optimistic book but does not shy away from discussing fears and frustrations, and it ends every chapter with a few "options," down-to-earth advice about how to turn adversity into a livable condition with the least punishment for both parent and child. The book gains immeasurably by Martha Perske's drawings which are a sheer delight to behold. Single copies are \$4.95, but professional or volunteer organizations which order five or more copies get a 40% discount to \$2.97. Order from: Abingdon, 201 Eighth Avenue South, Nashville, TN 37202, telephone toll free, (800) 251-3320.

Yes They Can! A Handbook for Effectively Parenting the Handicapped, by Renee Mollan, M.A., is now available. *Yes They Can* was especially written for parents of handicapped children, but will be helpful for the professional working with these children and their families. The author shares with parents five keys that will help the handicapped to more effectively reach their potential, expand the handicapped person's responsiveness to therapy, allow them to achieve independence, improve parenting skills so that parents feel successful and supported, and move handicapped persons towards productive futures. The price is \$9.95 plus \$1 for shipping and handling, with checks payable to Reality Productions. Write: Reality Productions, c/o Mark Masters, P.O. Box 18452, Irvine, CA 92713.

ATTITUDES

Attitudes and Disability: An Annotated Bibliography 1975-1981 is a bibliography that includes complete annotations of over 900 articles and publications (from 1975-81) related to attitudes and disability. Subject categories include attitudes towards people with specific disabilities (e.g. mental retardation), attitudes of specific groups such as educators and medical professionals towards disabled people, attitudes of disabled people towards themselves and other people, strategies and programs for inducing attitudinal changes, theories related to attitudinal change, and instrumentation for measuring attitudes. Copies (paperback price, \$15) are available, prepaid only, from: Richard B.

DOWN'S SYNDROME

Time to Begin, Early Education for Children with Down's Syndrome, has been authored by Valentine Dmitriev, Ph.D., the founding and past coordinator of the Program for Children with Down's Syndrome, located at the Experimental Education Unit, University of Washington. This book is designed as a practical manual for guiding the development of children with Down's syndrome from infancy to two years. Step-by-step illustrated exercises are provided. Distribution of the book is scheduled for June. Prior to that time it may be ordered for \$25 (hardcover) or \$16.50 (softcover) from: Sharing Our Caring, P.O. Box 400, Milton, WA 98354.

Sharing Our Caring, a magazine for parents of children with Down's syndrome and for professionals, is publishing yearbooks for 1974 and 1977. These yearbooks are compilations representing several years of publication. The 1974 edition (\$5) has articles dealing with genetic counseling, nutrition, motor development, speech, education, dental health, toilet training and toys. The 1977 edition (\$6) covers feeding, eating and drinking, development, education, recreation, living arrangements, and big and little problems. To order send check or money order to: "Caring," P.O. Box 400, Milton, WA 98354.

MEDICAID REGULATIONS

The Medicaid Home and Community-Based Care Waiver Authority is the third in a 1981 Federal Funding Inquiry series produced by the National Association of State Mental Retardation Program Directors, Inc. The publication will be useful to state mental retardation officials, providers of noninstitutional services to Medicaid recipients and others interested in a guide to federal policies governing the new home and community-based care waiver authority. Section 2176 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (P.L. 97-35) grants the Secretary of Health and Human Services authority to waive existing statutory requirements in order to permit states to finance noninstitutional services for certain elderly and disabled persons through the federal-state Medicaid program. The publication reviews the factors Congress considered in including the waiver provision in the legislation, provides an in-depth analysis of the assurance a state must provide to qualify for a home and community-based care waiver, describes the waiver process, and includes copies of the implementing regulations issued on October 1, 1981.

DRIVING GUIDE

Driver Education for the Handicapped: A Driving Guide for Behind the Wheel Instruction is a curriculum manual designed to assist in driver training and retraining of handicapped individuals. It includes sections on driver evaluation physicals, selection of training cars for the physically disabled, 16 in-car lessons, research about the handicapped and driving, the educable mentally retarded student, and commercial sources of devices, controls and modifications.

The 63 page manual is available at \$3.50 from the Materials Development Center, Stout Vocational Rehabilitation Institute, University of Wisconsin-Stout, Menomonie, WI 54751.

HUMAN SERVICES

Planning for Deinstitutionalization: A Review of Principles, Methods, and Applications has been produced by Project Share, National Clearinghouse for Improving the Management of Human Services, as part of a monograph series. Edited by Irvin D. Rutman, Ph.D., Director, Horizon House Institute for Research and Development, this monograph is intended to assist planners and administrators responsible for the provision of community-based care by presenting in-depth discussions of principles and methodologies that are central to effective programming. Each chapter was written by a recognized leader in his or her respective field in an attempt to put deinstitutionalization into a perspective that allows effective planning for coming social changes. Available from: Project Share, P.O. Box 2309, Rockville, MD 20852, (301) 251-5170.

Project Share, a National Clearinghouse for Improving the Management of Human Services, has produced a bibliography, *Human Services for Handicapped Persons*, presenting studies, strategies, and services that help handicapped persons achieve independence. Each abstract covers the source, cost, where to order, and a comprehensive description of the literature. Subjects covered include innovative community services for handicapped children and adults, issues of special interest to human services planners, and methods of removing barriers to physically disabled individuals. It also covers literature on community based group homes, including issues of neighborhood attitudes,

REHABILITATION

Disabled People as Second-Class Citizens has been edited by Myron G. Eisenberg, Ph.D., Cynthia Griggins and Richard J. Duval and produced by the Springer Publishing Company. The book focuses on the various forms of discrimination experienced by the physically disabled as they attempt to reintegrate themselves into society. A series of papers is presented under four major subject headings: Societal Contributions to Discrimination; Institutional and Bureaucratic Contributions to Discriminatory Practice; Coping with Physical Disability, and A Call to Action. It is intended as a resource to practitioners in rehabilitation settings and to assist disabled individuals in developing creative and effective strategies to deal with discriminatory practices. This 320 page hard cover book (ISBN 0-8261-3220-0) is available at \$26.95 from: Springer Publishing Company, 200 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10003, (212) 475-2494.

Another in the Springer series on rehabilitation is the *Annual Review of Rehabilitation*, Volume 2, edited by Elizabeth Pan, Ph.D., Thomas E. Backer, Ph.D., and Carolyn L. Vash, Ph.D. Twenty researchers and practitioners in the rehabilitation field were invited to author chapters in an attempt to present what is known about disability, disabled people, and rehabilitation services designed to assist them in the 1980s. Many of the chapters are research-oriented and cover follow-up research methodology, research on job placement techniques, the case management model, and a chapter on disincentives. Other chapters present an overview of both research and practice regarding specific disability groups. There are chapters centering on particular kinds of services within the rehabilitation field, and on issues that relate to all classes and types of disabled people. Hardcover, 320 pages, ISBN 0-8261-3091-7, \$38. Springer Publishing Company, 200 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10003, (212) 475-2494.

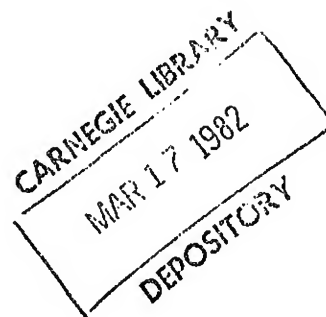
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